In the specification:

Please amend the paragraph [0009] on page 3 as follows:

[0009] In this embodiment, a mechanical scanning device 120 operates to move the image scene relative to the image sensor. The movement may cause the image to move continuously over the array of photoreceptors ~~110~~ **on the image sensor 101**. This, in turn, converts spatial variations of light intensity in the image into temporal fluctuations of light intensity over each photoreceptor.

Please amend the paragraph [0044] as follows:

[0044] A motor **420** ~~410~~ is rigidly mounted on top of the focusing lens. The motor may be mounted with its axis of rotation 425 tilted at an angle of about 45 degrees relative to the optical axis 426 of the imaging chip and lens. The shaft 428 of the motor is coupled to a circular mirror 430. The circular mirror may also be slightly tilted, e.g. by one-half degree in this embodiment, instead of being perfectly perpendicular to the shaft 428.

Please amend the paragraph [0047] as follows:

[0047] Figures 5A-5C show another embodiment in which the lens is spring mounted. Figure 5A shows an edge view of an embodiment where the lens is held by a carrier, and the **springs** ~~Springs~~ are located under the carrier. Figures 5B and 5C show an alternative mounting arrangement, where the lens is held over a chip. In this alternative arrangement, the lens 550 is held by the springs 552 over the image sensing chip 554. This embodiment may be used for example, in mobile platforms such as robotics or vehicle control. In such mobile platforms, mechanical vibrations are expected due to the inherent movement. An application which include many vibrations may include driving

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on a rough road, structural vibrations, or shaking inherent to the mode of locomotion. In this embodiment, the mechanical energy of these parasitic vibrations may be used to produce the scanning. The movement is operated without a specific structure used to vibrate the element.